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WYOMING

VOL. 21 NO. 5 JUNE 1984

LABOR FORCE TRENDS

TREND SETTERS

WYOMING	June '84	May '84
Labor Force	266,931	260,333
Employment	252,544	243,883
Unemployment	14,387	16,350
Rate (Raw)	5.4	6.3
Rate (S.A.)	5.5	6.4
Mining Hourly Wage	$13.11	$13.13
Avg. Weekly Hours, Mining	43.1	42.5
USA		
Rate (S.A.)	7.1	7.5
Mining Hourly Wage	$11.61	$11.55
Avg. Weekly Hours, Mining	44.1	43.3
Consumer Price Index		
All Urban 1967 = 100		
U.S. City Avg.	310.7	309.7
Denver (Bimonthly)		346.1
Year Change (U.S.)	+4.2	+4.2

S.A.-Seasonally Adjusted

In this issue of *Trends* be sure to see these articles:

— CES: Current Employment Statistics
— Hospitals in Wyoming

THE U.S. SITUATION IN JUNE

The Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that U.S. employment rose and unemployment declined in the month of June, seasonally adjusted. The civilian worker unemployment rate dropped four-tenths of a percentage point from May to 7.1 percent. The rate has fallen by 3.6 percentage points from its late 1982 high to the lowest level since April 1980. However, total employment—as measured by the monthly survey of households—rose by 460,000 to 105.7 million, following an even larger increase in May. Employment growth was strong in construction, durable goods, manufacturing, and service industries.

JULY RATE JUST RELEASED

Optimism encouraged by the June unemployment drop was short lived as July's preliminary estimates for the U.S. show an increase of the rate back to the May level of 7.5 percent, seasonally adjusted. The number of the unemployed swelled to over 8.5 million, an increase of more than 413,000.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, WYOMING AND THE U.S.

WYOMING EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION, Research & Analysis Section

UNCHARACTERISTIC DROP IN STATE RATE

Between May and June Wyoming's unadjusted unemployment rate dropped nine-tenths of a percent. The normal trend in June is an increase in unemployment because of students and recent graduates entering the labor force in search of employment. The 5.4 percent recorded in June is the lowest rate posted since May of 1982, two full years ago. The Wyoming seasonally adjusted rate for June stood at 5.5 percent, well below the U.S. level of 7.1 percent. On the surface it would appear that both the nation's and Wyoming's economies were strong enough to absorb most of the influx of students into the labor market. In Wyoming's case, however, continuing out migration of the unemployed appears to be a major factor in annual unemployment declines since the fall of 1983. In fact a large portion of this decline can be attributed to the growing numbers of people who have exhausted their unemployment benefits. In any case, most economic indicators seem to agree that the Cowboy State is in somewhat better shape now than it was a year ago.

While June of 1983 posted total unemployment at over 24,600, the preliminary figure of 14,387 for June this year indicates a decrease of more than 10,000 unemployed people. See Table 2. Over-the-month (May to June) unemployment decreased by almost 2,000 persons. This decrease and a month-to-month increase in employment of over 8,600, are two major reasons for the considerable drop in the unemployment rate over that one month period. In June, seasonal hiring took place in construction, up almost 10 percent from May, or 1,900 workers; as well as retail trade, up 1,500 workers; and services, up 1,100 workers. Manufacturing, mining, and federal government employment were also up over-the-month.

REGIONAL UNEMPLOYMENT

The most recent data available for all states is from May. Wyoming's unemployment stood at 6.3 percent. Of Wyoming's bordering states Montana, Idaho, and Utah had higher rates of 7.3, 6.8, and 6.5 percent respectively. Meanwhile, Nebraska, South Dakota, and Colorado had lower rates of 3.6, 4.2, and 5.0 percent respectively. Nebraska's May preliminary figure of 3.6 percent was the lowest in the United States. West Virginia continued with the highest unemployment in the nation at 13.7 percent.

WYOMING COUNTIES

During June, Lincoln County had the highest unemployment rate at 9.4 percent, followed by Fremont County at 8.9 percent. As in previous months, Natrona County had the most jobless, over 2,500, which was over 17 percent of the state's total. Fremont County followed with nearly 1,700 persons looking for work. Teton County had the lowest unemployment rate at 3.0 percent, followed by Goshen County at 3.2 percent.

June's labor force at 266,900 showed the normal May-to-June seasonal increase due primarily to seasonal hiring. However, over-the-year the labor force is down by over 12,500 individuals, or nearly five percent. This decline is evidenced in 18 out of 23 counties and is due mainly to tight job markets along with the out migration of the unemployed. Only Park and Teton counties show notable annual labor force growth. Yellowstone Park employment is included in these counties. Tourism appears strong in June and has the advantage of not being influenced to a great degree by the state's economic downturn.

INDUSTRY TRENDS

Table 3 and the trends anlayzed in this section are extracted from the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program which is explained later in this edition of *Trends*.

In June, Contract Construction employment is up by 2,600 workers, nearly 14 percent more than in June of 1983. Construction projects this year are concentrated on road and highway construction and repair.

Wholesale and Retail Trade employment is up slightly from 1983's slow year. Local government employment is also up 2,500 persons over-the-year due primarily to additional hiring for street and local construction projects. Mining workers have decreased by 1,300 or nearly five percent from last year. The Services industry saw employment decrease by 3,600 which is a 10 percent decline over-the-year. The Manufacturing; Transportation, and Public Utilities; and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate sectors reflect about the same employment levels as a year ago.

CES EXPLAINED

The Current Employment Statistics Survey is a leading monthly barometer of the employment level by industry and reflects changes in the economy. The survey is jointly managed by this State and the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). The purpose of the survey is to report monthly employment, hours, and earnings information for the nation, the State, and major labor areas (Casper and Cheyenne) within the State. Table 3 compiles part of the results of the CES survey. Page 9 is an actual reprint of one page of the CES results.

CES DEPENDS ON THE PUBLIC

Certain BLS standards must be met before CES data can be published. In Wyoming the CES reports run into two major problem areas. The first is lack of population. Such a small base requires that a high percentage of that base be surveyed to ensure accuracy of the reports. This coincides with the second problem. Getting replies from all of those businesses that are in the sample is very difficult.

EMPLOYERS PLEASE HELP US

We want to encourage **anyone receiving questionnaires** from the Employment Security Commission to **please take ten minutes to fill them out and return** them. Responses are kept confidential and no data is released that would allow you or your business to be identified. The information compiled from the survey is intended to be used by these employers as well as government officials and planners. Right now the state is authorized to publish monthly hours and earnings data for only two (mining and manufacturing) of the seven major industries. Our CES staff is working very hard to increase the sample size (presently its around 1,550 employers). Employer response is of utmost importance in helping to create an adequate sample. In addition to the employment levels now published for all industries, we also would very much like to publish the hours and earnings data for those other five industries.

REASONS FOR CES

While the ES-202 program (covered employment and wage data to be explained in next month's *Trends*) covers most employment, it also lags five to six months and does not produce hours worked data. The need for current information and hours worked figures gives rise to the CES program.

Business, labor, and government use CES information to analyze business and economic conditions, to project future industry and occupational trends, to assist in labor/management negotiations, to locate new plants and industrial areas, to aid in marketing studies, to forecast business cycles, to draw new business to the State, and to determine the demand for labor in their industry. Also, companies use CES information to draw comparisons between their business and the industry or economy as a whole.

Last month's *Trends* had a brief explanation of LAUS or Local Area Unemployment Statistics. It was stated that the CPS (Current Population Survey) was an important source of input for the LAUS program. Because the CPS is the result of household interviews it is frequently referred to as "household data." By the same token the CES program surveys employers or establishments. The resultant CES information is therefore often called "establishment data."

In Wyoming, CES data is published every month on a statewide basis as well as for the Casper and Cheyenne communities. Although estimated and later subject to minor revisions, this information is the most current and one of our most valuable tools.

WYOMING'S HOSPITALS

Of the Consumer Price Index's six categories Medical Care costs have increased substantially more than the others since 1967. Unfortunately there is no indication that the growth in health care costs is going to slow down.

From 1975 to 1980 the U.S. per day hospital costs have risen from $151 to $281, or 86 percent. During this same period Wyoming's per day costs increased 148 percent from $117 to $290. Obviously, the main factor in hospital per day costs would be the daily room charge. From 1976 to 1982 Wyoming's daily room charge doubled from $65 to $130. The U.S. average daily room charge also doubled in that time but is considerably more at $165 a day in 1982. Although Wyoming's health care costs are increasing faster than the national average, Wyoming's costs are still somewhat lower than the nation's average. The 1980 U.S. average cost per stay in a hospital was $2,126. The average cost per stay in a Wyoming hospital was $1,430.

In 1980 Wyoming ranked 44th in the U.S. with 31 hospitals. California had the most with 600, Delaware the fewest with only 15. Wyoming ranked 37th in hospital beds per 100,000 population with 533. The U.S. averaged 602 beds per 100,000 people.

In 1978 Wyoming ranked 48th in health care expenditures per capita at $551 which compares favorably to the national figure of $745. In the U.S. 39 percent more females were discharged from hospitals than males. However, males stay in an average of one day longer.

At the end of 1979 Wyoming's Mental Care Hospitals housed 263 patients. This was a ranking of 44th in the U.S. This translates to 5.8 people for every 10,000 in the state. The 1979 U.S. figure was 6.2 people per 10,000.

In 1978 Wyoming hospitals employed 4,840 individuals. By 1982 this figure had grown by 26 percent to 6,077.

Table 4 lists 28 Wyoming General Hospitals along with some relevant statistics. The table does not list the relatively new hospital in Riverton or either of the two Veterans Administration Hospitals in Cheyenne and Sheridan.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - (1967 = 100)

ALL URBAN

	ALL ITEMS	FOOD	HOUSING	RENT	APPAREL	TRANSP.	MEDICAL
June 1984	310.7	302.0	336.2	248.4	197.4	313.1	378.0
Annual % Change	4.2	3.4	4.1	5.3	0.9	5.0	6.4

WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS

	ALL ITEMS	FOOD	HOUSING	RENT	APPAREL	TRANSP.	MEDICAL
June 1984	306.2	301.8	326.2	247.7	196.1	315.5	376.3
Annual % Change	3.0	3.3	1.2	5.3	0.7	5.3	6.5

Table 1

WYOMING ECONOMIC INDICATORS

ITEM	JUN 1984 [1]	MAY 1984 [1]	JUN 1983 [2]	Percent Change From A Month Ago	Percent Change From A Year Ago
WYOMING EMPLOYMENT DATA					
Total Civilian Labor Force	266,931	260,233	279,465	2.6	- 4.5
Unemployment	14,387	16,350	24,620	-12.0	- 41.6
Employed Labor Force	252,544	243,883	254,845	3.6	- 0.9
a. Covered Employment (Under Wyo. UI Law) [3]	194,600	186,000	194,535	4.6	0.0
b. Agriculture [3]	18,483	13,691	18,823	35.0	- 1.8
Total Unemployment Rate (Wyo.) Seas. Adj.*	5.4% 5.5%*	6.3% 6.4%*	8.8% 8.9%*	XXX	XXX
Total Unemployment Rate (U.S.) Seas. Adj.*	7.4% 7.1%*	7.2% 7.5%*	10.2% 10.0%*	XXX	XXX
Insured Unemployment Rate (Wyo.) [4]	1.8	2.4	4.4	XXX	XXX
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 565.04	$ 558.03	$ 490.53	1.3	15.2
Average Weekly Hours	43.1	42.5	39.4	1.4	9.4
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 13.11	$ 13.13	$ 12.45	- 0.2	5.3
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
Claims Filed in Local Offices	19,433	24,377	51,127	- 20.3	- 62.0
a. Initial	2,042	2,321	3,494	- 12.0	- 41.6
Weeks Compensated	19,068	23,654	60,298	- 19.4	- 68.4
Total Amount Benefits Paid	$ 2,380,512	$ 2,721,107	$ 8,693,957	- 12.5	- 72.6
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$ 142.17	$ 128.93	$ 151.68	10.3	- 6.3
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE					
New Applications Received During Month	5,156	3,277	5,039	57.3	2.3
Non-Ag. Openings Received	4,888	2,977	2,819	64.2	73.4
Non-Ag. Placements	4,430	2,451	3,182	80.7	39.2
UNITED STATES DATA					
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 512.00	$ 500.12	$ 476.85	2.4	7.4
Average Weekly Hours	44.1	43.3	42.5	1.8	3.8
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 11.61	$ 11.55	$ 11.22	0.5	3.5
PRICE INDEXES					
Consumer Price Index 1967 = 100	310.7	309.7	298.1	0.3	4.2
Producer Prices, All Commodities	311.4	311.7	302.4	- 0.1	3.0
Retail Prices of Food 1967 = 100	302.0	301.4	292.0	0.2	3.4

[1] Preliminary. [2] Final. [3] Not Benchmarked to the Current Population Survey. [4] Rate does not include claimants receiving benefits under extended benefit provisions.

Table 2

WYOMING
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE & UNEMPLOYMENT

COUNTY	LABOR FORCE					UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	JUN 1984	MAY 1984	JUN 1983	%CHANGE MAY-JUN	%CHANGE JUN-JUN	JUN 1984	MAY 1984	JUN 1983	JUN 1984	MAY 1984	JUN 1983
Statewide	266,931	260,233	279,465	2.6	- 4.5	14,387	16,350	24,620	5.4	6.3	8.8
Albany	15,254	15,889	15,312	- 4.0	- 0.4	566	665	889	3.7	4.2	5.8
Big Horn	5,575	5,365	6,315	3.9	- 11.7	307	343	617	5.5	6.4	9.8
Campbell	18,026	18,154	20,845	- 0.7	- 13.5	1,005	1,272	1,766	5.6	7.0	8.5
Carbon	9,810	9,606	11,376	2.1	- 13.8	694	791	1,498	7.1	8.2	13.2
Converse	7,195	7,227	7,752	- 0.4	- 7.2	376	482	735	5.2	6.7	9.5
Crook	3,198	2,834	3,247	12.8	- 1.5	117	169	164	3.7	6.0	5.1
Fremont	18,973	19,523	19,783	- 2.8	- 4.1	1,690	2,102	2,137	8.9	10.8	10.8
Goshen	7,374	7,291	7,481	1.1	- 1.4	236	211	412	3.2	2.9	5.5
Hot Springs	3,122	3,061	3,120	2.0	0.1	169	141	222	5.4	4.6	7.1
Johnson	4,487	4,174	4,585	7.5	- 2.1	171	172	307	3.8	4.1	6.7
Laramie	35,860	35,788	36,177	0.2	- 0.9	1,372	1,514	2,392	3.8	4.2	6.6
Lincoln	6,731	6,407	6,558	5.1	2.6	632	677	776	9.4	10.6	11.8
Natrona	40,088	39,977	42,243	0.3	- 5.1	2,507	2,560	4,871	6.3	6.4	11.5
Niobrara	1,803	1,672	1,853	7.8	- 2.7	65	57	183	3.6	3.4	9.9
Park	17,980	14,599	16,825	23.2	6.9	692	642	896	3.8	4.4	5.3
Platte	3,967	4,136	4,418	- 4.1	- 10.2	231	217	373	5.8	5.2	8.4
Sheridan	14,652	14,486	14,359	1.1	2.0	827	897	992	5.6	6.2	6.9
Sublette	2,623	2,539	2,910	3.3	- 9.9	160	192	263	6.1	7.6	9.0
Sweetwater	20,235	20,623	23,674	- 1.9	- 14.5	1,104	1,198	2,664	5.5	5.8	11.3
Teton	10,368	7,393	9,917	40.2	4.5	307	710	467	3.0	9.6	4.7
Uinta	10,408	10,228	11,229	1.8	- 7.3	685	856	1,256	6.6	8.4	11.2
Washakie	5,529	5,544	5,665	- 0.3	- 2.4	223	253	460	4.0	4.6	8.1
Weston	3,672	3,716	3,819	- 1.2	- 3.8	251	227	279	6.8	6.1	7.3

Table 3

NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING [1]

(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)			% Change on Total Emp.	
	JUN 1984[2]	MAY 1984 [3]	JUN 1983	MAY 1984	JUN 1983
	Total	Total	Total	to JUN 1984	to JUN 1984
WYOMING NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT					
Total Non-Farm Wage & Salary Employment	209.2	204.0	208.5	2.5	0.3
Manufacturing	8.1	7.9	8.1	2.5	0.0
Durable Goods	3.7	3.6	3.8	2.8	- 2.6
Nondurable Goods	4.4	4.3	4.3	2.3	2.3
Petroleum & Coal Products	1.3	1.2	1.4	8.3	- 7.1
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	201.1	196.1	200 4	2.5	0.3
Mining	26.7	25.9	28.0	3.1	- 4.6
Contract Construction	21.4	19.5	18.8	9.7	13.8
Transportation & Public Utilities	16.4	16.5	16.4	- 0.6	0.0
Railroad Transportation	3.2	3.3	3.4	- 3.0	- 5.9
Transportation except Railroads	6.3	6.4	5.8	- 1.6	8.6
Comm., Elect., Gas & Sani. Serv.	6.9	6.8	7.2	1.5	- 4.2
Wholesale & Retail Trade	45.8	44.3	45.3	3.4	1.1
Wholesale Trade	8.9	8.9	8.8	0.0	1.1
Retail Trade	36.9	35.4	36.5	4.2	1.1
Food Stores	4.9	4.8	4.9	2.1	0.0
Automotive Dealers & Serv. Stat.	6.4	5.8	6.0	10.3	6.7
Eating & Drinking Places	12.9	12.5	12.9	3.2	0.0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	7.7	7.6	7.7	1.3	0.0
Services	32.1	31.0	35.7	3.5	- 10.1
Personal Services	2.0	1.8	1.8	11.1	11.1
Medical & Other Health Services	6.4	6.5	6.3	- 1.5	1.6
Government	51.0	51.3	48.5	- 0.6	5.2
Federal Government	7.4	6.9	7.2	7.2	2.8
State & Local Government	43.6	44.4	41.2	- 1.8	5.8
State Government	12.5	12.9	12.6	- 3.1	- 0.8
Local Government	31.1	31.5	28.6	- 1.3	8.7

(See Footnotes at End of Table)

NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING [1]

Table 3 (Cont'd) *(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)*

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)			% Change on Total Emp.	
	JUN 1984[2]	MAY 1984 [3]	JUN 1983	MAY 1984	JUN 1983
	Total	Total	Total	to JUN 1984	to JUN 1984
CASPER (Natrona County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	35.0	34.6	33.8	1.2	3.6
Manufacturing	1.4	1.4	1.2	0.0	16.7
Nondurable Goods	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.0	12.5
Petroleum & Coal Products	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	33.6	33.2	32.6	1.2	3.1
Mining	5.1	5.1	4.8	0.0	6.3
Oil & Gas Extraction	4.5	4.5	4.2	0.0	7.1
Other Mining, Quarrying, etc.	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.0	20.0
Contract Construction	2.7	2.4	2.3	12.5	17.4
Transportation & Public Utilities	2.2	2.1	2.4	4.8	- 8.3
Wholesale & Retail Trade	9.4	9.5	9.2	- 1.1	2.2
Wholesale Trade	3.6	3.6	3.5	0.0	2.9
Retail Trade	5.8	5.9	5.7	- 1.7	1.8
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
Services	5.5	5.6	5.8	- 1.8	- 5.2
Government	7.0	6.8	6.4	2.9	9.4
Federal Government	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
State & Local Government	6.3	6.1	5.7	3.3	10.5
CHEYENNE (Laramie County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	31.4	31.2	29.9	0.6	5.0
Manufacturing	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.0	- 9.1
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	30.4	30.2	28.8	0.7	5.6
Contract Construction	2.4	2.3	1.9	4.3	26.3
Transportation & Public Utilities	3.4	3.6	3.8	- 5.6	- 10.5
Wholesale & Retail Trade	7.2	6.9	6.9	4.3	4.3
Wholesale Trade	0.9	0.8	0.8	12.5	12.5
Retail Trade	6.3	6.1	6.1	3.3	3.3
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
Services & Miscellaneous	5.3	5.3	4.5	0.0	17.8
Government	10.0	10.0	9.7	0.0	3.1
Federal Government	2.4	2.4	2.3	0.0	4.3
State & Local Government	7.6	7.6	7.4	0.0	2.7

[1] Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers in non-ag. establishments who worked or received pay during the week which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employeds, domestic servants and personnel of the armed forces are excluded. [2] Subject to revision. [3] Revised figures.

Table 4

GENERAL HOSPITALS IN WYOMING

CITY	HOSPITAL	BED CAPACITY	ADULTS ADMITTED	TOTAL BIRTHS	PERCENT OCCUPANCY
Afton	Star Valley Hospital	15	768	207	39%
Buffalo	Memorial Hospital of Johnson County	35	1,271	168	53%
Casper	Memorial Hospital of Natrona County	282	11,290	1,733	59%
Cheyenne	DePaul Hospital	121	4,247	—	64%
Cheyenne	Memorial Hospital of Laramie County	179	5,850	1,007	58%
Cody	West Park County Hospital	42	2,157	258	65%
Douglas	Converse County Memorial Hospital	32	1,362	244	44%
Evanston	Memorial Hospital of Uinta County	22	1,339	222	51%
Evanston	Wyoming State Hospital	350	901	—	76%
Gillette	Memorial Hospital of Campbell County	66	3,766	705	77%
Greybull	South Big Horn County Hospital	28	1,080	85	40%
Jackson	St. John's Hospital	43	2,459	290	52%
Kemmerer	South Lincoln Hospital	20	634	96	32%
Lander	Lander Valley Regional Medical Center	80	3,837	447	77%*
Laramie	Ivinson Memorial Hospital	99	4,597	641	62%
Lovell	North Big Horn Hospital	3	834	109	34%
Lusk	Niobrara County Memorial Hospital	12	314	32	32%
Newcastle	Memorial Hospital of Weston County	30	924	167	31%
Powell	Powell Hospital	47	1,491	276	33%
Rawlins	Memorial Hospital of Carbon County	93	3,757	307	53%
Riverton	Riverton Memorial Hospital	56	2,883	441	58%
Rock Springs	Memorial Hospital of Sweetwater County	100	5,136	1,019	56%
Sheridan	Memorial Hospital of Sheridan County	97	4,413	603	54%
Sundance	Crook County Memorial Hospital	16	855	71	49%
Thermopolis	Memorial Hospital of Hot Springs County	49	1,406	55	44%
Torrington	Community Hospital	56	1,838	185	45%
Wheatland	Memorial Hospital of Platte County	43	1,518	115	44%
Worland	Washakie County Memorial Hospital	36	1,599	240	50%

* Based on 65 beds through September 1982
Source: Wyoming Department of Health and Social Services

Bureau of Labor Statistics
BLS 790 Monthly Report on Employment,
Hours and Earnings for

U.S. Department of Labor

State (name) WYOMING (code) 56 Page 1 of 2 Transmittal Date AUGUST 16, 1984 Estimates Adjusted to (benchmark date) MARCH 1983

Area (name) STATEWIDE (code) 0000 Year 19 84 Month (name) JULY (code) 00 CC 80 = 7

Published Industry Title	Series Code	All Employees			Production Workers								
					Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
		Current Month	Previous Month	Curr. Month Year Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Curr. Month Year Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Curr Mo Year Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Curr. Mo. Year Ago
Total Non-Agriculture	000000	209.1	213.1	203.3									
Manufacturing	300005	8.6	8.2	8.4	362.50	371.70	330.75	40.1	41.3	37.5	9.04	9.00	8.82
Durable Goods	300025	4.2	3.8	4.0									
Non-Durable Goods	400015	4.4	4.4	4.4									
Pet. & Coal Products	429005	1.3	1.3	1.4									
Mining	100005	26.9	27.0	28.1	561.17	564.17	522.08	43.2	43.7	41.6	12.99	12.91	12.55
Contract Construction	200005	21.0	22.5	19.3									
Trans. & Public Utilities	500005	16.8	16.8	16.6									
Railroad Transportation	540005	3.2	3.3	3.4									
Trans. Except Railroads	540045	6.5	6.3	6.1									
Utilities	547095	7.1	7.2	7.1									
Wholesale & Retail Trade	600005	46.2	45.6	46.0									
Wholesale Trade	650005	8.8	8.7	8.7									
Retail Trade	652005	37.4	36.9	37.3									

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